THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1881.

Amusements To. Day. Bijou Opera House-The Masest. nell's Wassum-Broodway and 9th at-Bayeris's tab St. The stree-Ommissial Denninger. Wallack's Theatre-Tie World Windsor Theatre-Troppel and Irrepet.

The Dendlock a Month Old.

On the last day of May the two Houses of the Legislature began to vote for Senators in Congress. We have reached the last day of June, and there is no more prospect of an election of Senators than there was thirty days ago.

Some of the leaders of the Republican party seem incapable of recognizing certain important facts which ile right on the surface. There are about twenty-five Stalwarts who are constrained by the sentiment in their districts to withhold their votes from CONKLING and PLATT. But they will not vote for any Haif Breed who stands the slightest chance of success. These are the members that scatter their votes on Con-NELL, LAPHAM, CROWLEY, WARD, and Republicans of that class. They are determined that the struggle in the Legislature shall end in a drawn game between CONK-LING and his opponents. The DEPEWS, the WHEELERS, and all of that type cannot change the purposes of these twenty-five members. They must not help to elect CONKLING, but they will not allow him to be beaten by a Half Breed; and this is the secret of the deadlock.

The Half Breeds occasionally get up a spurt of feeling and announce that they will, if need be, keep on voting day after day till Dec. 31, when their term of office ex pires. This is idle vaporing. The Legislature might swelter through the summer and cool in the autumn, and shiver through December, and waste half a million of dollars of public money, and then find itself in the same deadlock where it now sticks and squirms. All men tire of a protracted, hopeless contest. The sensible members of the Legislature should not waste any more time in a wrangle which has become an intolerable bore to themselves and a disgrace ful spectacle to the nation. The majority should cut the knot by an immediate adjournment.

Four Months of Garfield.

In the opinion of their chief newspaper organ, Gen. GARFIELD and His Cabinet ar doing their duty "steadily and faithfully." "The country," says the Tribune, "has never had an Administration which has accomplished on the whole as much for the country as has been accomplished by the Administration of President Garfield since March 4."

The Tribune and other organs used to say about the same thing of HAYES's fraudulent concern when that was in power. Praise of this sort is not worth much. How little it is worth is strikingly shown by the fact that the organs are now engaged in applauding this Administration for exposing the dishonesty and inefficiency of an Administration which they were belauding for its honesty and efficiency only the other day, and in pretty nearly the same terms.

The truth is, in the past four months GAR-FIELD and his Cabinet have done some of the worst things that it is possible for any set of men in power to do. They have made scandalous appointments and equally scandalous removals; they have suppressed evidence against thieves; and there is reason to believe that they have involved themselves in an attempted bribery. Here are some specifications:

The nomination of STANLEY MATTHEWS to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court: The nomination of Judson Kilpatrick to be United States Minister to Chili;

The appointment of WALLACE R. WHITE to be United States District Attorney for Idaho:

The removal from office of John A. Bent-LEV Commis oner of Pensions, and one of the principal obstacles in the way of a wholesale appropriation of the public money by the Pension Ring;

The failure to arraign Auditor FRENCH as soon as he himself had furnished evidence of his collusion with the California railroad jobbers against the Treasury;

The suppression of the investigation into the dishonest use of the Treasury contingent fund, as soon as it appeared that persons of influence were implicated;

JOHN I. DAVENPORT'S offer of a Federal office to Senator STRAHAN, with the understanding that Senator STRAHAN was to stop

voting for Mr. CONKLING.

Auditor French's Railroad Jobbery.

After voting for every scheme of the great railroad and other corporations in Congress and defending many of them, like the Pacific Mail steal, on the floor of the House, Mr. GARFIELD announce that he had been converted and was an opponent of such monopolies. A test of the sincerity of these professions is now to be applied at the very first step Mr. Garpteld must take if he intends to travel in the way of his promises.

THEOPHILUS FRENCH is the Auditor of Railroad Accounts. He has held that important office since its creation, and he organized all the machinery provided by law for its proper management. In three official reports of Nov. 1, 1879, Nov. 1, 1889, and Feb. 14, 1881, he distinctly charged the Central Pacific corporation with diverting business from that road to the Southern Pacific san extension of the Central, and owned by the same parties-in order to deprive the Government of its rights under the THUR-MAN net.

Substantially, this was a charge of fraud against the company. He also charged that | mer junketings. illigal dividensis had been declared, in the face of existing deficits, from money which belonged to the Treasury. And he caused suit to be brought in the Circuit Court of New York against the company for these the fitting out of the Rodgers for the Jean-and other infractions of the law. Professing nette relief expesition. The planning of to be dissatisfied with the delay before Judge. BLATCHFORD, he went to San Francisco recently to bring actions for vacating the leases and for non-payments into the sinklog fund. These were the declared objects of the journey at that time, but the developments since then justify the belief that they were only false pretexts to cover his

On the 16th of June he addressed a letter to the "Hon. LELAND STANFORD, President Central Public Radrond, San Francisco, Which surrendered the interests and the rights of the Government, and concluded by saying

* I shall be much my duty at an early day to evanua-

occurs the following passage: "Regarding Central Paping, we print a felegram sont by Mr. C. P. Honrington, Vice President of the road at home, to Mr. Lulano Stanford, President of the road

shrout, which reads as follows:
""Local Prayrous, one present, London:
""Letter has been received at this office for you from
Anditor France, stating the result of his visit to Califormg, which is in every respect satisfactory." He condenses the substance of Pacson's letter. How did HUNTINGTON come to have the im-

portant letter of FERENCH, dated at San Francisco on the 16th of June, in his possession in New York on the 14th of June, two days before it was apparently written, when the telegram to Stanfour was sent to London ? It may be said Phenon's letter is misdated, bit it was published in California, in the organs of the Central Pacific, on the 18th of June, and bears the date of the 16th of June.

The Stock Exchange reports show that, in the ten days preceding and including the 15th of June. Central Pacific shares rose seven per cent,, and particularly after the publication of Huntington's despatch to STANFORD. There can hardly be a reasonable doubt, in view of these facts, that o stock-jobbing scheme was organized in which this letter of the Auditor of Railroad Accounts, falsely dated, was the principal factor. The trick is made more manifest still by the fact that while this letter, clothed with all the official forms to make it imposing, bears date at San Francisco, June 16, 1881, FRENCH, the writer of it, reached Washington on the night of the 18th of June. It is perfectly clear that the Government was betrayed in this letter, and that its official character was used for stock jobbing.

Therefore the inquiry becomes proper who ther Gen. GARFIELD will accept FRENCH's resignation "with regret," as Gen. GRANT did that of BELENAP, or whether he will direct the District Attorney to submit the matter to the Grand Jury.

Jews and Gentiles.

The student who stands highest in the graduating class at Yale College delivers on commencement day the valedictory oration. It is an honor for which all the hard workers contend during their college course, and it is only obtained by the young man who makes the best average record in all his studies and at all the examinations.

This year the valedictorian was a Jew and one of the youngest members of his class. His name is Charles Wittenberg HOLZHEIMER, and he comes from Elmira in this State. There was a very close race for the place, and it seems that not until the final examinations were over was it de termined whether he or a competitor from California should be accorded the prize. This youth from the Pacific coast has a name which smacks strongly of Holland -ADRIAN SEBASTIAN VAN DE GRAAT. Therefore in the scholastic contest at Yale a Jev came in first and a Dutchman second.

We also see that the first prize for excellence in declamation was won by a Chinaman, Mr. Chung. We cannot regard it as remarkable that a Jew should obtain the first place in his class, for Jews are often the best scholars in our schools. Nor is it surprising that a young man of Dutch descent stood next to him, for Holland has been noted for its steady workers. But that the most accomplished orator at Yale College should be a Chinamau is something very far out of the ordinary course.

In our city public schools the best pupils are very apt to be Jews. They take the lead both in scholarship and deportment so often that the principals expect to see Jews at the head of the classes. When prizes were given, not long ago, to the pupils of the grammar schools who had made the most creditable record during a specified time, the majority of them were carried off by boys of Hebrew parentage. And yet the proportion of Jews in our population is small as compared with the English, Irish, and Germans.

We see, therefore, that in scholarship, as well as in trade and finance, the Jews are making rapid headway in the United States. Country hotel proprietors may reject them as boarders out of deterence to the projudices or tastes of people of other religious but they are getting into their hands a large part of the money of the country; they are controlling great departments of ousiness; and they are carrying off the red the displeasure of Grant and the Senahonors at our schools and colleges. That wonderful race, indomitable, patient, resourceful, alert, and keen witted, is bound to press forward and gain the prizes of life wherever it is permitted to have a free course. Even where it is oppressed it mul-

tiplies rapidly, and it keeps what it gains. There is already a great mixture of blood in the United States, but it is going to be more marked in the future. If the immigration which for the last twenty-five years has poured in upon us shall continue during the rest of the century, it will not be long before the majority of the inhabitants of this country will be directly descended from these newly arrived foreigners. The old English stock will be in the minority, and it will be hard to find any of it which shall not be crossed with other races. So far, the in termingling seems to be producing good results. The people of the United States are growing stronger and healthier and handsomer than they were in the past. And the new comers from Germany, Scandinavia, Ireland, and England bring with them characteristics which will help to carry forward the improvement.

Even now the names in colleges and school catalogues, on the street signs, and in the rolls of Legislatures, bear abundant evidence that other races besides the Eng-

lish and Irish are coming to the fore. Recent Naval Operations.

Judge Hunt's labors as head of the navy have largely consisted hitherto in taking short pleasure trips from Washington on the steamer Despatch to Hampton Roads. Annapolis, and other convenient points, according to the custom of his predecessors, who familiarized themselves with the queer smell of sait water by means of these sum-

Sandry occurrences, however, suggest that the rule of business before pleasure might be a good one for the Judge to adopt. One of the first duties devolving on him was this search had been the work of his illustrious nautical prefecessors, Ancient Mariner Triomison and Major Gorr; but he had at least the opportunity and the responsibility of soming that the relief steamer was

As a fact, when the canned meats and soups provided for the sustenance of her crow arrived in San Francisco, they were discovered to be spoiled, and were condennied. Considering that it has been sus peeted that the Sir John Franklin expedition was the vietna of expolosis or rascally purveyors, arrangements which might have risked life again, and especially in a relief dup de lighed to earry provisions and helr to others, as well as to free and care for its own crew, should not pass without notice,

The whole business sherns to have been a burging one; for it was of doubtful expe-In the Herald's Wall street report, made disney to buy caused goods on the Atlantic

before this letter was ostensibly written, and costs of transportation, entirely across the continent to the Pacific, particularly when it was considered of the highest importance to save time, in order to get well up into the Arctic Ocean during the present summer. The report made this week to the Navy Department complacently declares that, as the goods were bought on the stipulation of delivery in perfect condition, and were not paid for, "the Government loses nothing." But besides what it risked, it actually lost time, since the Rodgers was ready before her Eastern stores were received, and one case of them was lost for some time at Ogden; and it turned out that in San Francisco canned goods could be furnished, and were furnished, although, doubtless, at a trifle higher price. If they cost a little more, at least they were fit to eat.

But now a second queer contract for supplies has attracted attention. A short time since, simultaneous proposals were invited for supplying a year's rations of fresh beef and vegetables to the military garrison at Fort Monroe, to the paval station at Gosport Yard, and to the vessels at Hampton Roads, the proposals and bids for each of these purposes being independent, and under the direction of different officers. According to a Washington despatch in the New York Times, this is what resulted:

"For supplying the military post a contract was awarded for fresh beet at \$0.14 per 100 pounds. For supplying Gosport Navy Yard contracts were made for bee at \$0.37% per 100 pounts, and for vegetables at \$1.40 per 100 pounds - For supplying fresh beef to naval vessels at Hamnton Roads a contract is alleged to have been made at \$12 per 18) pounds, and with the same contractor who is to supply the same quality of beet to the garrison at Petrress Monroe at a little more than half that price. The Hampton Roads contract price for vegetables is said to be \$4.20 per 100 pounds, which would make a barre of potatoes cost about \$7.50 against about \$2.50 to be paid for the same quantity of potatoes at Gospart Navy Yard. In view of the number of vessels that will rendervons at Hampton Reads this year by reason of the York-town centennial celebration, the preferred contractor for supplying fresh beef at 12 cents per pound, and potatoes at 57 50 per barrel cannot fail to realize a large sum in the shape of profits."

Upon the whole, although there is not much of a navy, and Judge HUNT may have thought the position of Secretary to be something of a sinecure, he will find that without proper watching there can be big leakages in his little department.

Grant.

The Philadelphia Times expresses the disgust which pretty nearly all men feel at the coarse and reckless partisanship of ex-President Grant. It proceeds on the theory that a man who has been honored by his country as he has been, belongs to his country and ought to consider it in preference to a party, and still more in preference to a faction. Grant has not done so; he is a partisan and factionist, and attempts to sustain his positions by twaddle, which as a general rule has little more substantial to rest upon than his own imagination. This is clearly the case with his ridiculous discourse about that political fiction invented by certain boss politicians, "the courtesy of the Senate."

There is no such thing, in the sense in which the words are used by GRANT and his friends, and there never was. There was perhaps less appearance of it under GRANT than under any other President. He began by appointing a personal Cabinet, selected from a list of gift-makers, and their places were graduated according to the importance of their gifts. The patronage of the Government was treated as personal property, to be bestowed upon relatives and favorites; and Gen. GRANT's chief complaint at present is that some of the latter have even at this late day been disturbed in the enjoyment of what he gave them. He started out intending to ignore the politicians, Senate and all; but failing in that, he threw himself into the hands of a small group, or Ring, of Senators, and no historical fact is better established than that beyoud that coterie the so-called Senatorial courtesy had no existence whatever.

Guant's exposition of the Simmons case is even more baseless in point of fact. What he says about it is simply untrue. Gen BUTLER carried SIMMONS in over the heads of all the Republican leaders of Massachusetts, including the two Senators. The illustrious SUMNER had long before incurrial Ring by his opp sosition to the San Domingo swindle, and Boutwell was, in this instance, treated with mere contempt SIMMONS made a good officer, and the result showed that, in that case at least, the courtesy of the Senate was better spurned than respected

But the Times thinks Gen. Geant's conduct "humiliates" the American people. We do not see it in this way. While he was President, he did, indeed, bring deep shame upon the American name, and the prostitution of our diplomatic service in Europe to his glorification for a mere partisan purpose was certainly a national disgrace. But the Fraudulent President whom GRANT had seated under an open show of force, supplementing fraud, is out of office; and GRANT has no longer the power to injure any but himself and those who persist in rolling in the ditch with him. The country has very pointedly refused to be further humiliated by him. His candidacy for a third term was an insult to the nation; but even his own party resented it with a spirit which made it clear that no respectable portion of

the neotile would ever submit to it. Gen. GRANT has at present no representative character except, what he derives, from his nominal headship of a baffled and bitter, but except for purposes of personal revenge a powerless faction of a great party, which his uftreasonable ambition has torn as under.

Capt. Ears may not be pleased to learn that the Attorney-General has given an opinion that, under his contract, he must maintain a navigable depth of twenty-six feet of water rough the shoal at the head of the pass and through the pask. But if he gots a large subsidy for the 1-thmus ship railway, the Mississippl jetty affair will be of minor importance.

It seems impossible to send off an Arctic xpedition, especially if it be a Government flair, without some hitch or break down in the arrangements. The latest victim is the Lade Franklin Bay expedition. Lieut, Guenty has ompolied to postpone his departure from Si. John's several days, in consequence of the has been condemned, her boiler replaced by a new one, and all the steam machinery lifted out. But the delay should not be considered a bad omen for this special expedition, as it is the common fate of such enterprises.

The growing alarm at the rapid and unbeeked decrease in our timber supply, and the evident necessity of making good the devus having salutary effects. Not only are the farm garing largery in lorest culture under the neourngement of the State Covernments, but, peopling to the Londonnan's Guzette of Bay City various ratiroad corporations are giving atention to it, and empiralists are putting money into it. The Gazelle mentions particu-Jack the Part Scott and Gulf Railroad Company, which has begun the planting of him-Beston capitalist who has engaged a company of raisers of forest sea though in Illinois to breat up to 6 P. M. of the 14th of June, two days | coast and to take them, with all the risks | and plough a large area in Kausas, and plant | trations by some of the best of the younger artists.

not less than 2,720 trees to the acre. In this case the trees are to be cultivated until they shade the ground, when they are to be delivered, say at the end of ten years, to the owner. He expects the enterprise to be profitable, merely

as a business investment. CHARLES OGDEN FERRIS, the new Sir ROGER TICHBORNE, tells a story not a whit inferior to Authur Orton's. By turns a soldier a saflor, and a sailmaker, he is at present ranching in San Diego County, California, which is a much pleasanter place to live in The queer part of the story is to know why he kept so quiet during the trial of the other cinimant. This he accounts for by saving that, while wandering in the Argentine Republic, having been robbed by his servant of all his private papers and money, he became de

This is rather fishy. However, nothing stands in the way of FERRIS's establishing his identity. if he can. The TICHBORNE estate is ready for him, as is also the English prison where his predecessor is now serving out his time.

THE CHANGE OF FRONT TOWARD THE

STAR ROUTE JOBBERS. Happier-MacVengh Bown and Blain

Up in Garffeld's Esteem. WASHINGTON, June 28 .- If the Star cases will include more distinguished names proba

are ever brought to trial, the list of witnesses bly than ever before testifled in a single case in this country. If the indictments allege the commission of crimes as far back as Grant's time there will be, it is said, for witnesses Grant and his Postmasters-General, Coming down to Hayes's time, it is supposed that there will be Haves, Judge Key, and others, perhaps that business combination entire. But the most interesting witnesses liable to be called will be Garfield, Blaine, and Kirkwood, all of whom were in Congress at the time Brady was overhauled by the special committee. Blaine, with all the facts before him, defended Brady, as did also Kirkwood. Garffeld was prepared to do the same thing, and would have done it had he not been prevented by unexpected absence.

Col. Ingersoil, it is said, as Dorsey's counsel will make the same application in behalf of his client that was last week made by Brady's counsel. If there has been any misinterpretation of the proceedings of last week, or of the import of Col. Cook's remarks, it will probably be made to appear then.

Early in the history of the Star cases, when everybody was saying, Why not Tyner? great pains were taken to cause it to be understood that that gentleman had placed his resignation at the disposal of the President. Since the announcement that a change has been made in the management of the Star cases, creating doubt in the public mind as to whether they will ever be tried, equal pains have been taken to let it be known that Tyner has not placed his resignation at the disposal of the President, or ever at any time entertained such a purpose. Tyner says so now. He fully expects to remain in the office of First Assistant Postmaster-General, never having had any other expectation, although there is good ground for believing that the position was tendered to ex-Senator Spencer, late of Alabams.

The remarkable change in Tyner's manner and statements is something singular, following as it does so close on the heels of the extraordinary proceedings of the District Court last week. That there exists a near relation between the avowed change in the management of the Star cases and Tyner's confidence of continuance as First Assistant is evident. What next is to follow from the change of front by the Administration? Tyner has heard good news. What is it?

Euch day's experience throws light on the inwardness of the Star route business and the Early in the history of the Star cases, when

What next is to follow from the change of front by the Administration? Tynec has hear I good news. What is it?

Each day's experience throws light on the inwardness of the Star route business and the relations of the members of the Cabinet toward it and toward each other. Three weeks ago, no member of the Cabinet stood higher in the President's esteem or seemed more surely destined to exert a great influence in the Administration than MacVeagh. His progress in this respect had been rapid and unexpected, considering how he antagonized the President and the Secretary of State by conspiring to prevent Chandler's confirmation. Garffeld not only forgave him for that, but in a special manner took him into his confidence, and seemingly in the stead of Blaine, who had previously held the position closest to the Executive. With great suddenness, without a word of explanation, so far as the public know, there came a total change. MacVeagh was in discressif and Blaine supreme. The reason was not hard to find. It was as it has frequently been said, MacVeagh's management of the Star cases, Col. Cook left nothing to be inferred about the President's having out his foot down. Nor is it difficult to understand that Blaine caused it. All then is as plain as anything can possibly be.

Miss Emily Hounsell's Just Wrath.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.-Sir: I read in to-day's SUN of Policeman Ditmar's clubbing. It is outrageous to allow policemen to club and abuse men and women. Such policemen should be expelled from the force, and If this policeman Ditmar. had assaulted my parents in such a manner as he did the McDonalds I would very soon atrip

him of his blue coat and brass buttons. Policemen nowadays-what are they? Are they man of respectability? No: they are loafers, that stand around corners making money for politicians; for this they are put on the police force. It appears they hold the law in their own hands. It doesn't make any difference how many poor people they club and They are always sure to get off and go on duty the same as ever, ready for another victim. I was raised in the Fourth Ward of New York, and can prove my words regarding the blue

If I had Mr. Ditmar near mo I would politely relieve him of his hair. That would save him 20 cents at the barber's. I believe in woman's EMILY HOUSELL.

What Recomes of the Children Sent West To THE FOITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Thirty as 8 ago I used to see cargues of slave men and wome upred from Eichmond, Va., to various slave markets

nd sold to persons who were able to pay for them. To-day 1 see children gathered tegether in Eastern lites and in large numbers taken West and given away. When I see large monters of fatherless and motherless Massachusetts children shipped away, as I used to see Mayes shipped, I inquire now such wicked doings can be

I have in mind one so called Christian institution in his State which gathers together little children and ends them West. I think I shall be able to make such a statement as will make it precessary for Massachusetts mode to inquire what finally becomes of these children Microsop, Jame 28. Bruxias Wannest.

Auditor French's Railroad Jobbery. From the Fost.

WASHINGTON, June 29.- The status of Mr. reach, commissioner of Railroad Arcounts, according o competent official authority, is this. His case was con-idered by the Cabant yessenlay, and it was the unan-mous opinion of all mombers present and all were preentexcept Attorney General Mac Vengh) that Mr. French's factory excuse had been effored, that it was not possible hat one could be offered, and that there seemed to ter was written was to him as minecountable as it was ing, and he agreed with the rest as to the news day Veagh, who had charge of the intration against the ittle Cabinet and not process.
It is the general understanding now in the Cabinet

will be demanded after the heat Cabinet meeting, Secretary Biput's Nepotism.

Secretary of the Navy Hunt has now all his

Perhaps a Portent.

To THE EDITION OF THE SUN-Sir: It is said the council is about to roll, bord the council announce the tale of the Republican party?

The wedding journey, the funeral, the parction of new bulinds by Will Carleton, who has berete re proved his capacity for making verses that come betts near to the real life of country people. Harper A cothers publis, the book in handsome form, with thus

THE CHINCH BUG.

SYDNEY, Neb., June 20 .- Among the host of either growing or garnered, the Chinch Bug (rhyparochromus devastator) is preëminent for destructiveness. Attacking the growing plants these bugs inflict a greater loss on the farmers of the West than all other insects combined The ravages committed by Hessian flies, weevils, Rocky Mountain locusts, joint and army worms sink into insignificance when compared with the destruction wrought by these insects that, when full grown, are but about three-twentieths the winters on the plains the insects are indifferent. The high degree of temperature ac companying the long droughts the Western plains are subject to, is exceedingly favorable to the life and prolific reproduction of this pest. The only weather that affects them unfavorably s what is commonly known as a "wet spell." Heavy and frequent rains in the early spring. or in June when the first brood of young are hatching, kill the old bugs that have lived through the winter, or drown the young, The agricultural reports of Western States

slearly show the damage inflicted by chinch

When they were settled and the land

was free from enemies of the wheat plant, as all virgin soils in the Western portion of our country were, the new land was generally sown to spring wheat after a crop of sod corn had been harvested. This was the most convenient and sconomical method of agriculture. The new settler, by following this rotation of crops, could harvest his corn at his leisure, and prepare the field for wheat the next spring, before the prairie was in fit condition to break for corn ground. After the farm was under the plough the harvest of spring wheat did not interfere with the cultivating of corn, as the latter crop was generally "laid by" before the wheat was fit for the sickle bar. A study of the agricultural reports of Western States, once famous for the quantity and good quality of the spring wheat they marketed, shows that in many States, notably Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin and Kansas, the cultivation of spring wheat has been practically abandoned. Various reasons have been assigned for this marked change in agriculture, once popular in those States. Cunningly devised tables, supplemented by frauduient arguments and faise statements, showing the greater yield of fail-sown wheat and the higher price obtained for the grain, have been published. The real reason for the abandonment, carefully concealed from the Eastern public, some of whom might have wanted to purchase farming lands, is the fact that chinch burs are exceedingly destructive of spring wheat plants, and are popularly believed to breed in the ground occupied by them. The farmers have abandoned spring wheat in the endeavor to rid their lands of chinch bugs. Fall wheat, a croot that interferes with corn cuitivation, is now the main sowing in the Southwest, because it ripens carrier than spring-sown grain, and the harvest is generally simultaneous with the hatching of the first brood of chinch bugs, and escapes injury. The great drawback to this method is that the young insects leave the fall wheat stubble and attack the growing corn some two weeks earlier than they did when spring wheat was grown. The gain resulting from the superior productiveness of the fall wheat plants is fully counterbalanced by the injury inflicted on the corn.

Men of intelligence, who have pursued agriculture on the fail Western plains, where Leaverage rainfall is not more than twenty inches, have for years predicted that the dry climate and warm lands of the Arid Belt being eminently suited for broeding chinch bugs, they would ultimately increase to such an extent that profitable agriculture would not be possible. With an honesty to be commended they have repeatedly warned the public, intent on attempting to follow agriculture, against they have repeatedly warned the public, intent on attempting to follow agriculture, against the Arid Beit about chinch bugs, fills the far Western press. It is asserted that thousands of acres of fail-sown wheat have been greatly injured, and other thousands of acres of fail-sown wheat have been greatly injured, and other thousan this marked change in agriculture, once popular in those States. Cunningly devised ables, supplemented by fraudulent argument

Illinois, inhabited by a wealthy and intelligent agricultural community, and having an unusual rane fail of about thirty-six inches, has suffered sewere loss of crops, in years past, from chinch bugs. Two dry years in succession fill the farmers of that State with alarm. In the Arid Beit, where almost every year is dry, the probability is that the insects will render the production of all crops unprofitable. The evident anxiety of the land-grant railroad companies to improves on the public. road companies to impress on the that rice corn and sorghum plants are d

The evident anxiety of the land-grant ratiroad companies to impress on the public
that rice corn and sorghum plants are drought
and claused bug proof, is suspicious. Rice
corn belongs to the same family of piants as
sorghum. The grain is greatly inferior to corn
as food for man or beast. That either of these
plants is proof against the attacks of chines
bugs is yet to be proved. That the bugs will
bried in the ground occupied by serghum is
not doubted by any man possessing the least
knowledge of the habits of these insects. If
they breed in the fields they will be forced to
subsist on the pants growing there. The sorghum fields from early June until late fail, will
protably be alive with this destructive and
foul-smelling insect. In view of this probability, it would be advisable for parties intending
to engage in the manufacture of sugar and
syrup out of sorghum to carefully weigh the effect the compressing of millions of chinch
bugs between from rollers will have on the flavor
of their product. From personal knowledge,
gained by chewing sorghum cane on a dark
night, I can testify that the insects taste precisely as beddures smell.

As yet no method of ridding the Western
farming lands of these bugs has been discovered and, as in the case of the blocky Mountain
locusts, aid pans recommended have been
childishly absurd. The careful burning of
suibble, weeds, and corn stalks in the spring
has no apparent effect on their numbers. The
full-grown flee apparent carefully were point, and
concealed by the outer leaves. They infest the
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san

first neavy wind or rain storm levels it with the earth.

Generally when the insects are plentiful, the tables of harvesting machines and the floors of header boxes, used to catch the straw as it falls from the elevator of heading machines, are covered thickly will the young bugs. From harvest until late to September the insects steadily and rapidly, if there he no rainy weather, increase in number. In the same field insects in every stage of development can be found. Corn stakes become dry, and, with the fields actually black with the insects, the damage is attributed to the drought.

The chinch bugs closely follow the line of settlement weatward. In the rapid sectlement of some of the Western States, the settlers nushed wastward faster than the chinch bugs could follow. Men have sold farms in the lower Missouri Valley, where the chinch bugs lind struggled for existence for years, killed and disensed by an annual rain fail of thirty-six inches, and going West have opened farms close to the Arid But and for years this of see principles.

or an annual rain fail of thirty-six inches, and coing West have opened farmachise to the Arid bed, and for years did not see a chinch burgiranizally the insects followed after, overhook hem, and pressed on for the westerninest laids. They do not injure the practic grasses, they do not injure the practic grasses, they descrive cultivated crops, and agriculturists intending to enter the Arid Belt should horoughly understand that the climate of that safety argion is the most favorable of any theory for the prolific increase of this grain-lestic grain insect.

known for the prolific increase of this grain-destroying insect.

The famous spring wheat region of the Northwest will probably be devastated by chinch hugs in the near future. The lateness of the Northwestern harvest, the exclusive sowing of spring wheat, and the drivness of the chinate, all favor the inference that the productiveness of that region will be greatly reduced in the future. The land will not be exhausted, but the number of destructive grain-devouring in-sects will be greatly increased. As yet the fields of northern Municipals and Dakoda are compar-atively free from chinch bugs. In the dry base, atively free from chinch bugs. In the dry basin lying between the Cascade Mountains and the upper Massouri River, the introduction of these insects will be quickly followed by unremunerative agriculture. The known laws governing the production and migration of chinel bugs plainly indicate what the future has in after for that arid land.

bugs plainly indicate what the future has in atore for that and land.

I do not believe that corrective or preventive legislation is feasible. The inexorable laws that govern climate govern the increase and permanency of this grain-destroying post.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I con dder it an outrage that I should be deprived, in the in terest of the Fire Underwriters, of the right to celebrate the Fourth in the old-fashioned way, as my torefathers did before me. However, I have one suggestion to make; that all liberty-loving citizens assemble, either in large gath

know in what light a certain up-town, west-side Alder man views the problem of fireworks on the Fourth of July. He can frequently be seen of an evening on his front stone, surrounded by his numerous family, he him-self securing as happy as any of the children, setting of fivercackers. We have he describ object to other children culcying the same privileges on the Fourth as his do on other days. man views the prohibition of fireworks on the Fourth of

burn the members of the Board of Aldermen in effize on e glorious Fourth! They passed a law curtailing one the degrest rights of the people—the right to do as we ease on the Fourth of July.

please on the Footth of July.

The greatest event in the history of the modern world is not to be celebrated in the way we have been celebrating it for a hundred years because their royal high-nesses, the Board of Aldermen, say Ne!

Let them be burned in effigy.

Assumes Editor or The Six-Soril, 2s a member of the National Guard, would like to see and take part in a parade on the Fourth. I know a great many boys of the

To the Epiton of The Sen-Sir: "Too few holidays to To raw Entrop of The Sex-Ser. "Too few hobidays to make it worth our while to celebrate the Fourth of July." This is the excuse given by one of the warriors of the First Division in The Sex. If this is a good reason, let Decoration Day, then, be set aside and not our riborious Fourth. How dare any one advocate the shollshinent of Findependence Day on such fluory eronds? Can any patriotic bow run through his well-like driven him, and the others like him, by celebrating it as we used to do.

SEVENTE REGIMENT.

Fermentation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Cammeyer says: "The process of fermentation is an effort on the part of nature to clarify the liquid, and, when Does the substance that causes men to kick their wives

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: Why is that while the sportsmen are shooting pigeons on the righton Beach race course at Concy Island, no protection

Who First Saw the Comet !

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The undersigned saw the comet at 1:20 A. M. on the 22d. The reason we have not made our discovery known before is that we were not aware it was a concet until we read an account of it a day or so after in The SEN.

JOSEPH RESTOR.

Dogs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A horse TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SOT: A ROTSE kills a man and is promptly put to death, as he should be. How many men, women, and children have been killed by dogs, far less hoble animals than horses? Yet thu city and Brooklyn are full of dogs. Can't something be done to rid the two cities of these pestar.

COMMON SERSE. a precedent might to vain be sought to the annals of gar

Setting Nice Things for Complimentary Notices From the Mismi Republican.
We return our thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Barnard for the nice quantity of delicious cake received yesterday.

From the Americas Republican. Mrs. A. C. Bell on Monday morning last remembered the editor's lamily in the shape of a large waiter of vega-tables, constiting of esbbarce, bests, onlone, okra, toma-tices, anan beans, caeumbers, squaders, and a few de-licious peaches. In response to these kindly attention, the locarticels more than the tongue or pen can express.

From the Holland City News.

From the Hempstead Review

From the Allegan Journal. By the kindness of the elder Mrs. Pond we were favored with a most heaufful array of panetes. Just how many varieties of color and farking there were see cannot left, but there were taken in many more than a hundred biosassura.

highly appreciated. A delease earl accompaniest, bearing the inscription. Vindicator office.

Barlow's compliment.

From the Faramagha Her.

From the Rowlery Philadesier. Our old friend, Mr. Zach Van Orman, is determined to make the printers happy. His latest was a zailon of the oest phermas we ever saw limit of our lable. Thanks: some again.

lady and gentiemen triends.

Franctic Ledgort Journal.

A fine mess of trust came to our table from M. Bennett, Jr. They were taken at the Rangeley lakes by their George A. Washburn. Our thanks are tendered to the gentlemen.

From the Corner Appeal Thanks to an amonymous angler for a string of Carson tiver trout lett at this office vesterday.

From the Masses dominal.

Mr. James B. Heller has browneded several stalks of the to our effice one imeasuring over seven foot in length the length stalk beauty seven bort earl faches. From the Marie County Private.

to the editor of this paper.

From the Pine Bird From.

We are indebted to our kind hady from!, Mrs. M. W.
Birli, one a quantity of nice sarge flow Frish contains
Whith secretarised in Bor sarries in this city. The pola-tics are the latest we have seen this owner, and we assure Mrs. Bod that her present to highly appreciated.

From the Jour that Kerrise
Analy Johnson had on our tible last Monday the finest
bunch of methor that has been bround to town this season. The leaves were about eight inches long and as
tender as appring checken. Thanks

it Medicilan - Harnum's museum was burned July

Dealer - Under your period you can will freworks be week June 10 and July 10. Instelled except ordinature stitled their few in the Stivets, but no particular count as been made to entire or it this year. There is nothing of hinder you frem will us.

Perhaps respectably connected With other such whose teatures we have pointed, With whom we are laminarly acquainted?

By scans and partonic wonderful and direful, including come is unmous and treful. We hope you do not show your face

And bring most treatiles in a torrent

So many and many a telescope Astronomers are now unjoining, And, case within Capella's scope, SUNBEAMS.

-Prince Jerome Bonaparte's paper is called Le Napole

-The meal hours at the White House are brenkfast at 814, dinner at 2, and supper at 7

... The total result of the famous Dour

collection in Paris was \$522,000. It was formed by Double's father.

-Collins street, the Broadway of Melurne, is one-third broader than Broadway between Fourteenth street.

-Under the new French budget the duty ill be taken off paper, but a tax will be put on new

papers according to their circulation. It is an extraordinarily cold season in Russia; and in England, after some very warm weather, they returned three weeks ago to overcoats and fires.

- John Gyumber, who slept and was silent during 135 days in Pennsylvania, might be available for some constinencies who are troubjed with too loquations -A young lady of Holyoke, Mass., where

there are five women to one man, has come forward as a missionary to bachelors, and offers to lead a galaxy of one hundred maidens out West. -The inhabitants of Natal are about to emerialize the Government to give compensation t

those who, reiving upon British protection, have re mained loyal and been totally ruined in couse -A new waitz has made its appearance this season in London which has quite taken the place of the old one. It is merely a little panse in this other, wise simple movement, which puts the difficulty into it

and gives it its charm. Sheridan is the only case of a Prive Councillor manager of a theatre, and it may be doubled whether any other manager has ever sat in Parliament, but Mr. George Coffin, manager of the Theatre Royal, Melbourne, has a seat in the Victoria Legislature. -A society in memory of the murdered

Czar has just been established in Russia. Its aim is t reate in towns and villages industrial agricultural -The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Independence Belgs says the Jewish troubles have been ex

consively exaggerated. Where 100 Jews are reported massacred, one has been so disposed of, and the loss of the Odessa Iraelites instead of being millions has been a few thousands. -One of the most important places of education in Paris now is the Alsatian College. It dates from 1873, and was first opened in a shop in the Rue des Ecoles. To day it includes some 250 pupils. It grew out of the determination to establish a place of education

where physical science should occupy the ground hither

to absorbed by the classics, which the older universus resolutely refused to permit. -The rector and congregation of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, have for months been annoyed by somebody who sends hundreds of postal cards and letters through the mails, making the mo cards and letters through the mails, making the most outrageous charges, detailing matters of a personal and delicate character, and mixing facts so cleverly with lies that a great social commotion is the result. The miscreant has escaped all the traps that have been a

-A curious incident was to take place in the Palace of Gatschina in Russis on the 10th inst. On that day in 1781 the Emperor Paul had his political testament deposited under the hitar of the Imperial Chapel at Gatschina with directions that it should be opened after the lapse of one hundred years. This coremony was to take place before the Emperor and all his miniters. The unknown testament referred to in the will of the late Alexander II, will no longer be a mystery. -Society at Portsmouth, in England, has

been amazed and scandalized by the issuing of the fel

owing order by Admiral Poley, for the style of which

rison or dockyard towns: "In future if a dockyard officer sees a naval officer playing lawn tensis on the green, who is, in his opinion, improperly or insufficiently dressed, it is my directions that he report to me, and I will communicate with the Captain of the Excellent or the Commander-in-Chief on the subject." -The Jew agitation in Germany seems to have abated. Jews have had as much ignominy cast or them there as anywhere. Within the memory of living persons they were not permitted to be within the walls of Bremen and Hamburg after sundown. Under Frederick the Great they were subject to severe restrictions and might not travel without permission. A wealthy Hebrew who longed to quit Berlin, and had in vain

sought permission, at length wrote to Frederick to beg leave of absence on the score of health. There came back this affectionate autographic answer: "Dear Eph-raim: Nothing but death shall part us. "Purpunce." -Two Madison avenue sisters, one a dark brunette and the other a light blonde, are described by the Cincinnati Enquirer's fashion correspondent as so auxious about harmony in colors that each has a part of their parior furnished and decorated with special reference to her own complexion. When receiving callers, room. The same writer says: "A young povice at a convent retired the other day from the institution, refusing to become a downright nun because she had concluded

that the black habit was unbecoming to her. If she can hear of a religious order whose garb is light bine, she will doubtless Join it devoutly." -Horse racing in England dates properly from the commencement of the last century, and since 1779 there have been but four members of the royal famity who vigorously supported the tart by owning race-horses. The four royal patrons are Good Queen Anne; Frederick, Prince of Wales, the father of George III. who once lived at the Durdans, near Epsein, now Lord Rose Prince, and George IV. Perhaps the sailor King W. ham IV., "Silly Billy," as Greville calls him, may be included as a fifth because he succeeded to his brother

rst, second, and third for the Goodwood Cup in 1830 but his connection was quickly terminated. The case made out against the Rev. Josoph Parker of London by the Sagais Weekly secure to be demolished. The charge was that Mr. Parker had stoles a passage from a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Lorimer of Cia The whirings of time has brought revenge. and cannot challen is returned to his own line Die Parket Times, and he immediately took down a book of his ser mote, published before Dr. Lorimer had spoken the lanthe fact being that the Chicago preacher was again

-Every fine Sunday in summer each Reman Cathonic parish in Brussels has its procession on a grand scale. Ethics of Saints are borne about surrounded Relay, which does not love the prost party, complain that these processions are mainly maints and to show the peop and importance of the priestmod "Tor priests remember well-enough," says the writer, "the days when the King of Prance followed on test the 12 ecoden from St. Denis surrounded by ministers and mar-shale, and was not even the sovereign then playing see-ond fieldle to the proof, who bore the challen coder A campy guttering with gold? What a this example for the people of the authority and power of the prest repre-senting tied on earth P

-In the British Navy officers and men may wear all the tace hair they can grow, but in he army, except including scryles, heards not tabout. It mest of the Commental graves similar restremes are in or the Continental armos similar restrains force, but in Bourum they are more there, and during the present mouth the Nimster of War has issued a gen-eral order to the effect that imagineta as a hear that is some cases heards have been producted in must remain all commanding officers that, by a Ministerial decision of all commanding officers that, by a Ministerial accreeds is 50 all men in the army may went here are had used as they please. In France wanters are rigorously producted from wearing a moustable, and the same ministration in localing restaurants in New York. A realize man lately get a Young manufales at one of the set intelligence in the control of th

-The greatest of recent social events in Louding was the out English Pair, which he three dark occupied the moneus- building known as the third Attern that. Searly all the women keeping state or tions of as the aristocracy, and many of them were their try are described as presenting a good average of eacity, and they deshed about in their quality and claborate evolutions are it they were in the period from which their liftes caused untue for what the more produce middle classes head think they evaluably added care a part The same set made to represent an old Logish village, with a minus, and many of the seniors of an amount trie, with a device a reaction, with a substantial to the same set of the seniors of an amount trie, with a device a reaction, when when a set the traces the sales women, were whole a major of a said care in Conway tells have, in one use, the there are betten. A good locking voings remove a position in and and "Do you think you have my posity hand less that I made thay for my ways? It's her but have I'm and the or the the aristograpy, and mony of them were and any Doyen think you have all you have that I much that for my more it? he built due. The managerrances apraise beward. He was productly her centre on a down't be access, only two down for a cost of a centre, research through lace, predicting any a sector of the shock has been not passed on. Word was sent to the coming, and all the attendants thereof wavened at my the adventurer. He inspected their tables claser that surrounded non; he cots cood view of the anishment of and in the end homent's shriling cigar holder. He was all newspaper reporter, and had eleverty brought abigura dress parade to aid him in his work.

POPULAR LETTERS ON CURRENT TOPICS.

The Cloulous Fourth.

o death become sparafiel?

Does the subbiance that causes men to be hanged wonly minutes by the neck become separated?

Does that product of decomposition, alcohol, become parated?

The most manager.

ANDREW SUMBRYILLE.

GIFTS TO COUNTRY EDITORS.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The Chicago North Side Turnverein last evening gave hree hearty cheers for the Globe Democrat.

the heart leels more than the tongue or nen can express.

From the Actor Free Press.

Our table has been adorned during the week with one of Mrs. S. A. Secard's fragrant and tasteful bouquets. Notwith standing that Mrs. Second has been mable to give her garden the necessary attention this year, it seems to trouble for her at any time to pluck therefrom beautor or the second second the second second

From the Passa Republican.
The Republican consisted last week to return its thanks to mission of development week to return its thanks to couple of boxes of most desirants strawberries.

The employees of the Review are indepted to Mrs. Lettle J. Elnor for the delicious cake which she sent to this office last Wednesday.

tell, but there were many thore than a mondred brosson.

From the Nutrinether Violenter.

Recently a messeneer came into our office bearing a lung brought of jastimes, noneysuches, roses, A.c. The present was the first endered to the Proteode on its resumption, and this kind, remembrance of the donor is

We are much obliged to that schoolmistress who sent is the wedding cake.

From the Shresgard Prints. From the Nontemary Advante.

From the Fogetteville Remoder, We return thanks to M. B. Shook for a box of Inscious tipe strawberres picked inst Saursiay evening. Firm the Clarkon Clauses read Advertises Mr Geo, W. Seymour land a paper of ripe plants can be last linkay, which had been sent from Texas.

Fred Pumper was down on Sanday. He called on us the when he betwee were \$1) better off. We wish there were more may her. From the Milmender Republicate.

Address to the Comet. Grand contentry visitor,
No welcome, though so unexpected?

The great year Limits one it is, For which visit exists were predicted, And the drainate matter Demand that we should be affected

On this poor little earth of ours, already he builty worried, stoken, and musically

At you continually pointing, That you must feel some inward sain action At being such an object of attraction.

-The average price of prime mutton in Melbourne through the year is five cents, and of bee